

E. B. MURRAY, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1884.

TERMS:—
ONE YEAR, \$1.50.
SIX MONTHS, .85.
THREE MONTHS, .50.
Two Dollars if not paid in advance.

The Democratic State Convention of Oregon and West Virginia have declared their preference for Tilden and Hendricks as the standard-bearers of the party this year. The Pennsylvania delegation, while nominally for Randall, will in reality cast their votes for Tilden if he will accept the nomination. All that is necessary to secure the nomination for the old ticket is for Mr. Tilden to consent to run.

A Washington correspondent says: There has been a strong drift of Democratic sentiment during the last fortnight toward Senator Bayard. If the revenue reform people control the Chicago Convention, Bayard is now considered as a very available candidate. His pure record and high character are admitted even by his enemies. He has another advantage. He is a poor man. One observer, speaking of this point, said: "I think it would be a good thing to nominate a poor man. It will be easier to collect money for Bayard than it would be for a man who represents merely a barter."

We trust that such a consideration may be reached in the National Convention as the nomination of Mr. Bayard. He is pre-eminently an able, pure and upright statesman who, we believe, the Democrats could elect President and in electing whom they would honor themselves and greatly benefit the country.

The political prosecutions have been discontinued by the United States government, and the people of the State breathe free for the assurance that their friends and fellow-citizens are not to be continually harassed with prosecutions without cause, founded on perjured evidence. The announcement of District Attorney Melton that he had recommended the dismissal of these cases is also reassuring, and we may hope that it evinces a remaining spark of manhood and high feeling, which may yet assert itself and keep him in future from lending his splendid abilities to such work as these prosecutions have been heretofore. No one blames Mr. Melton for prosecuting cases which were sent up to the Court. Even if they were trivial he had the right to have them passed on by the Court, but every right-minded man is obliged to condemn in unmeasured terms his efforts to pack juries for the purpose of securing partisan verdicts upon partisan, and in many instances, perjured testimony. It is a discredit to his reputation to have prostituted his abilities to such a purpose, and it will require years of proper conduct for him to efface it. The dismissal of these cases is a step in the right direction, and we hope it will be followed by many others which will restore the District Attorney to that position of confidence and respect which he so unnecessarily and unexcusably lost by the conduct of these cases which he now dismisses.

The fears of those who oppose the Educational Bill in Congress seem to us very imaginary. They do not criticize the present measure much, but say they fear it may lead to future political trouble. This is what is familiarly termed borrowing trouble. For fear that a bad thing may come in the future, they propose to refuse a good thing at present. It will be impossible for the United States government to interfere in our local affairs without both branches of Congress and the President are Republican, and if they are Republican they could pass a new bill as easy or easier if the present bill is defeated as they could amend the present bill if it becomes law. There is just as much danger of federal interference without the present law as with it. Such interference is imaginary in both cases. The present bill only gives the money out of the federal treasury to our State common schools. There is no federal officer to disburse it. Under it the entire management of the schools—the selection of teachers and everything pertaining to its administration—is left to the State. Therefore, if we are to have a common school system half supported by the State, it seems to us that it would be very desirable to have the other half given to the State from some other source. We regret that some of our representatives in Congress are taking counsel of their fears, and opposing this important measure. We hope, however, that it will be passed by the House and become a law. It cannot hurt the South and will annually bring into this State about four hundred thousand dollars for eight years.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention met in Columbia on Tuesday, the 15th inst, at 12 o'clock m., and organized by the election of Representative Thomas Small as President. The Convention, after a number of speeches, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we unite in expressing our sincere grief and extend our deepest sympathies to their bereaved families. That in the loss of Hon. E. W. Mackey, our distinguished and able Chairman, the Republicans have been shorn of their most competent, constant, true and persevering help; one who knew the wants of the party, and ways without fear or favor, maintained them one who risked all that was dear to mankind at all times for the principles he cherished and advocated.

That in his loss a vacancy has been created which is difficult to fill, and his counsel and tact of leadership will be sorely felt.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. E. A. Brabham, the Republican Party in the State of Oregon has lost a noble and true friend, a man of high character, whose loss will be felt and mourned to time to come.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to their respective families, and that the minutes of the State Executive Committee be dedicated to their memory.

Whipple introduced a resolution of condolence with General U. S. Grant in his recent accident and expressing sympathy.

prediction of his soldierly qualities and eminent statesmanship.

That the following are the delegates to the Convention: J. M. Freeman, colored, of Charleston; E. A. Webster, white, of Orangeburg; E. F. Blodgett, colored, of Aiken; E. P. Blodgett, colored, of Newberry; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley.

The delegates at large, as nominated, were elected and the convention adjourned.

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The following are the delegates to the District Convention: J. M. Freeman, colored, of Charleston; E. A. Webster, white, of Orangeburg; E. F. Blodgett, colored, of Aiken; E. P. Blodgett, colored, of Newberry; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley; W. H. Thompson, colored, of Berkeley.

Enforcement of the Liquor Laws.

Mr. Editor: You congratulate the friends of temperance upon their victory in Edgfield, and hope that the result of their municipal election will not be of no effect, for a dry ticket not enforced by the municipal authorities is worse than a wet ticket with restrictions effectively enforced. It requires men in authority of nerve and resolution to enforce a law where a considerable minority are attempting to defeat it, and if Edgfield has elected such men as Intendant and Wardens, the will see good results come from the dry ticket; if not, a reaction will take place in the minds of the people, and at the next election Edgfield will be wet again.

Much good has been effected in Anderson by the enforcement of the restrictions on retailing spirituous liquors by our present city government, and by the punishment of public drunkenness. No man has a right to expose himself to public view in a state of intoxication. The public have some rights, and one of them is that those who desire to walk the streets shall be permitted to do so without seeing men drunk.

When men are caught they cannot appear in public in a state of intoxication, then will they begin to guard more against drunkenness.

As long as alcohol alone is censured, and the man who gets drunk only pitied, so long will drunkenness continue.

This much we say in defense of the ordinance of the City of Anderson against drunkenness, and in explanation of why a good many cases of drunkenness are tried by the Mayor. The law is enforced, and it is a rare thing to see a man intoxicated upon the streets of Anderson. The enforcement of this law has been the cause of reformation of some, and cases of drunkenness are not so frequent now as they were a few months ago. We then say, let the law, whether it is restriction or prohibition, be enforced, and the temperance cause will receive an impetus which will do more towards bringing about the result that all temperance workers desire, than can be effected in any other way.

The enforcement of the laws, not only against violations in retailing, but against public drunkenness, will have a tendency to make drunkenness more respectable, and society will be more interested in the enforcement of the law after seeing its results.

Colonel Cash's Appeal.

CASH'S DEPT., S. C., April 18, 1884.

Editor Columbia Register: There is now and will be great destitution and suffering among the poor people of Chesterfield County, and already there is a cry for bread. I am sure that you will sympathize with me in this cry for bread. I have been in the city of Columbia for some time, and I have seen the situation and made arrangements for the bankers in your city for a loan of \$5,000, which I might be in condition to assist them in need; but after my son shot the policeman, "Palmer & Son" broke their engagement with me without assigning any valid reason for their course. Since then, I have tried in vain in every quarter where I supposed money could be borrowed to obtain a loan, but my bankers have bombarded me with my applications. I now appeal to the readers of your paper, and beg the loan of \$100 or \$500 or \$1,000. My note or bond is good for thousands of dollars, and every dollar borrowed shall be returned with interest before the end of the present year, and every dollar borrowed shall be given by me and at my expense to the poor. I ask no man to give, only lend, that I may give, but will cost the lender nothing. I may be said or supposed that I make this appeal as a pious fraud for effect and to appease public sentiment. Not one bit of that. Neither I or my son ask for mercy or pity. We ask for nothing but Justice, and we can obtain that in these cases without money and without price.

E. B. C. Cash.

A stone was recently picked up by a negro on Capt. J. D. Byrd's plantation in Laurens County, which may turn out to be a genuine diamond. The negro sold it for \$7. At a subsequent sale the stone brought \$62.50.

A negro girl, now about 17 years old, is living on Mr. Doe Hudson's place. Her heels come out where her toes ought to be, and her feet point behind her heels instead of in front.

More than three-fourths of the cedar used in the world is shipped from Florida. Large groves of cedar grow up and down the coast and on the Suwannee river, and the supply seems inexhaustible.

STRICKEN FROM THE DOCKET.

An edict at last to the indignant. Political Prosecutions.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court at Columbia, Judge Bond and Bryan being on the Bench, U. S. District Attorney Melton announced to the Court that he had a motion to make with reference to the cases on the calendar. He said that he had a motion to make with reference to the cases on the calendar. He said that he had a motion to make with reference to the cases on the calendar.

The cases were stricken from the docket by the Clerk of the Court, and the Judge proceeded to take up other business.

AID TO EDUCATION.

Opposition to the Bill in the House—Views of Mr. Allen and Mr. Hays.

Washington, April 18.—I must confess that I am not a devotee of the Bill for Education in the Senate. Its friends trust that this will have a favorable effect in the House. I am confident that the bill will have a favorable effect in the House.

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SHERIFF SPOFFORD'S STORY.

Why he did not Arrest Cash.

Sheriff Spofford, of Chesterfield County, in the city. In company with Sheriff Bowman, of Columbia, he called at the office of the New and Courier yesterday afternoon. He was interviewed without delay as to what he knew about the Cash case, the interrogatories being put together in a lump in about this shape:

Q.—Did you see Cash on the day he was arrested?

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For School Commissioner.

The friends of Mr. J. G. CLINKSCALES, of Williamsburg, respectfully announce him as a suitable man for the office of School Commissioner at the next election, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

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Election of a No-License Council in Edgfield.

Our annual municipal election took place on Monday last, and resulted in the election of the dry ticket by a majority of thirty-five votes. The whole number of votes cast was 163. Of these some 55 were whites, 55 voting no license and 50 voting license. The negro voters numbered 76—44 for no license and 32 for license. The following are the names of the electors: Capt. James Jones, Warden, J. M. Cobb, O. P. Christian, A. S. Tompkins and Edward Glover. They will probably be sworn in on Monday next. And this Edgfield is about to try the experiment of no license. And great credit is due to the men who have secured no license and prosperity. Edgfield Intelligencer, April 17.

A shower of blood fell in a yard in Charleston county, N. C., last week, striking the surface for a space of about twenty feet. The day was perfectly clear. Analysis shows that the substance was undoubtedly blood. Where it came from nobody knows.

Mrs. D. Ligon, of Bradley's, Abbeville county, who was badly crushed by the cyclone that passed over that place some time ago, died on April 13. Her limbs were broken in three or four places, her collar bone was shattered and she was otherwise terribly mangled.

Charles N. Shearer, a wealthy farmer and habitual drunkard of Cambridge, Md., was in the habit of beating his wife. Last week he threw her down and drew a knife to cut her throat, whereupon his son, a boy of 15 years, struck him on the head with a brick, killing him instantly.

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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson County.

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J. A. Daniels has moved to the McCall building.

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